The People's Korea

RECEIVED
SERIALS DIVISION

JUL 30 1984

PROPERTY OF
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY

No. 1,201 EVERY SATURDAY JULY 21, 1984 Per Copy Price:¥250 (US$1.00)

9th Plenary Meeting Sums Up Results Of Visit of Party and State Delegation to Soviet Union and 7 European Countries; Personnel Changes Made

The 9th plenary meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea summed up the great success achieved in the visit of the party and state delegation led by President Kim Il Sung to the Soviet Union and 7 European socialist countries and discussed the future tasks in foreign policy of the Workers' Party of Korea.

It also discussed an organizational problem.

Li Chol Bong, Pak Nak Gi, Chu Chang Jun, Kim Bong Ju and Kim Gwang Jin were elected members of the Party Central Committee to fill vacancies.

Kim Sang Ho and Choe Ul Bong were elected alternate members of the Party Central Committee and Li Sok member of the Central Auditing Commission of the party to fill vacancies.

Following is a summary of an information of the plenary meeting which was carried by KCNA on July 10: (See full text of information on pages 2, 3 & 4)

An information on the 9th Plenary Meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in Chongjin from July 6 to 9 has been published.

The information consists of the preface and five parts.

It occupies two full pages, the first and second, of Rodong Sinmun dated July 10.

The information says in its preface:

The Ninth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held in Chongjin from July 6 to 9.

It was presided over by President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The plenary meeting was attended by members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

It was also attended by members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, members and alternate members of the WPK Central Committee and members of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party.

The following agenda was discussed at the plenary meeting:

1. On the results of the visit of a party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries.

2. The organizational problem.

President Kim Il Sung delivered a report on the first agenda item.

The plenary meeting summed up the great success achieved in the visit of a DPRK party and state delegation led by the DPRK President to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries and sincerely discussed the future tasks arising in the execution of the foreign policy of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The plenary meeting will hold a shining place in the party's history as a meeting of great significance in strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and international communist movement, demonstrating the superiority of socialism, smashing the imperialists' policies of aggression and war, defending world peace and strengthening the international solidarity for our revolution and the cause of national reunification.

It proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with deepest respect and reverence for President Kim Il Sung who had accomplished brilliant feats and displayed his high international authority in the course of his recent foreign tour and with unbounded trust in the party which is victoriously implementing its diplomatic line.

Mr. Kang Song San, Li Jong Ok, Kim Yong Nam, Yon Hyong Muk and many others took the floor at the plenary meeting.

The attendants of the plenary meeting fully supported and approved the report of President Kim Il Sung.

The President made an important concluding speech.

The plenary meeting highly assessed and expressed deep satisfaction over the great achievements made by the DPRK party and state delegation in its successful historic visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries.

The DPRK party and state delegation led by the great leader paid an official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Romania for the purpose of strengthening the friendship and solidarity with the fraternal socialist countries, seeing and learning from the successes and experiences gained by them in the socialist construction and further expanding and developing the exchange and cooperation with them.

President Kim Il Sung conducted tireless and energetic external activities during his foreign tour of 47 days from May 16 to July 1.

His visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries proceeded amid the best wishes of the entire party members and people and deep interest of world people.

It was a historical visit which brought about a new turn in the external work of the DPRK.

Through his historic meetings with the leaders of the Soviet Union and European socialist countries, President Kim Il Sung further deepened mutual trust and understanding, comradeship and intimacy with them.

In all countries he visited he had sincere talks and conversations with the supreme leaders of party and state in a comradely and friendly atmosphere and brought about satisfactory and good results in the visit.

The plenary meeting noted with satisfaction that immediately after the visit of the party and state delegation, the Soviet Union and European socialist countries discussed its results and supported and approved them.

It stressed in unison that the excellent results achieved by Mr. President through his recent visit to a number of socialist countries was of weighty importance in extending and developing to a higher stage the friendly and cooperative relations with these countries.

During its foreign tour this time the DPRK party and state delegation led by him was accorded enthusiastic welcome and sincere and utmost hospitality overflowing with sentiments of friendship in all countries.

The leaders of fraternal countries highly estimated in unison the great feats performed by President Kim Il Sung for the Korean revolution and world revolution and highly respected and warmly welcomed him as a distinguished figure of the international communist movement and working-class movement and a recognized leader of the world revolution in the present era.

The plenary meeting expressed heartfelt thanks to the parties, governments and peoples of the Soviet Union and European socialist countries for having accorded utmost hospitality and warm welcome to the party and state delegation.

The course of the successful visit of the DPRK party and state delegation to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries powerfully demonstrated the undisputed authority of President Kim Il Sung on a world-wide scale and convincingly proved the correctness and vitality of the principled diplomatic line and external policy maintained by the party all along.

The plenary meeting fully supported and approved the profound assessment of the situation and all policy problems clarified by him in his conversations, talks and speeches during his foreign tour, considering them to be most scientific and just.

The official goodwill visit of the DPRK party and state delegation to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries was a great event which made an enormous contribution to the struggle for the strengthening of the international solidarity for our revolution, defence of world peace and security and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

S. Koreans in Various Strata Fight for Democracy

South Korean political figures, students, workers and various organizations continue to take actions demanding the restoration of democracy to south Korea.

Here is a round-up of recent actions against the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan:

Pol. Figures

Kim Yong Sam Protests Against Outrages of Chon

The Council for Democratic Progress of South Korea, an organization of dissidents including Kim Yong Sam, former president of the defunct New Democratic Party, strongly accused the authorities of damaging their new office, according to a Reuter report from Seoul.

Kim Yong Sam, head of the Council for Democratic Progress, told a press conference on July 5: Chon Du Hwan's "regime" sent people to the office Wednesday (July 4) night and brought all furniture out of it and cut telephone lines.

We strongly demand the "government" apologise for their anti-democratic violent acts and leave the office as it was, he said, adding that the council would otherwise hold an anti-"government" rally.

Chon "Government" Should Be Held Responsible for Financial Scandal

Kim Yong Sam made public a statement on July 4 in connection with the large financial scandal chiefly involving Chong Rae Hyok, ex-chairman of the democratic justice party, according to foreign press reports from Seoul.

In his statement Kim Yong Sam declared that Chon Du Hwan's "Goyernmetn" should be held responsible for a recent financial scandal and asserted that the cabinet should resign en masse by assuming responsibility for the incident.

"This scandal demonstrated how deceptive is Chon Du Hwan's policy of building a just society through clean politics," he said.

He also called upon the nation's press to throw off the yoke of the dictatorial power and bravely accomplish a mission of impeaching such injustice and corruption.

He said the only way to overcome the present national crisis is to carry out a democratisation.

He also demanded the explanation how Chong Rae Hyok, No. 2 man of the democratic justice party, amassed a fortune estimated at almost $23 million."

Opposition Leader Calls for Lifting of Ban on Political Activities

Ryu Chi Song, leader of the south Korean opposition "Democratic Banguk Party", on June 15 called for a constitutional amendment and lifting of the ban on political activities, according to a Kyodo report from Seoul.

Addressing the Seoul Foreign Correspondent, Club, he said a peaceful transfer of power is difficult under the present "electoral system". He said the "constitution" as well as the "election law" must be amended to allow "presidents" to be chosen by direct election and not the present indirect form.

While stressing the need for freedom of speech for political democratization, he also demanded lifting of the ban on political activities by politicians curbed by law.

Organizations

Youth Organization Calls for Promotion of Movement for Democracy

The Youth Federation of Movement for Democracy in south Korea in an article published in its organ "Youth for democracy" expressed the new fighting determination, rejecting the "readmission" of expelled students into the campus and "campus autonomy" brought forward by the authorities.

Pointing out that they are employing a "sinister camouflaged tactics," the article said that scheme to prevent participants in the student movement from going among the masses through the "readmission measure" and split the student movement under the slogan of "campus autonomy."

It continued:

Under such condition, the Youth Federation of Movement for Democracy will fight, taking a practical posture.

We must prepare one sword and two shields.

The one sword means actively promoting the movement for democracy, standing on the side of the

(Continued on page 8)

Information on 9th Plenary Meeting of 6th WPK Central Committee

Follows the full text of the information on the 9th Plenary Meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea:

The Ninth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held in Chongjin from July 6 to 9.

(Subtitles are ours . . . Ed.)

It was presided over by the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The plenary meeting was attended by comrades members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

It was also attended by members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, members and alternate members of the WPK Central Committee and members of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party.

The following agenda was discussed at the plenary meeting:

1. On the results of the visit of a party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries.

2. The organizational problem.

The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, delivered a report on the first agenda item.

The plenary meeting summed up the great success achieved in the visit of a DPRK party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries and sincerely discussed the future tasks arising in the execution of the foreign policy of our Party.

The plenary meeting will hold a shining place in our Party's history as a meeting of great significance in strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and international communist movement, demonstrating the superiority of socialism, smashing the imperialists' policies of aggression and war, defending world peace and strengthening the international solidarity for our revolution and the cause of national reunification.

It proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with deepest respect and reverence for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who had accomplished brilliant feats and displayed his high international authority in the course of his recent foreign tour and with unbounded trust in our Party which is victoriously implementing its diplomatic line.

Comrades Kang Song San, Li Jong Ok, Kim Yong Nam, Yon Hyong Muk and many other comrades took the floor at the plenary meeting.

The attendants of the plenary meeting fully supported and approved the report of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made an important concluding speech.

The plenary meeting highly assessed and expressed deep satisfaction over the great achievements made by the DPRK party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il Sung in its successful historic visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries.

The DPRK party and state delegation led by him paid an official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Romania for the purpose of strengthening the friendship and solidarity with the fraternal socialist countries, seeing and learning from the successes and experiences gained by them in the socialist construction and further expanding and developing the exchange and cooperation with them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung conducted tireless and energetic external activities during his foreign tour of 47 days from May 16 to July 1.

His visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries proceeded amid the best wishes of our entire Party members and people and deep interest of world people.

It was a historical visit which brought about a new turn in the external work of our country.

Through his historic meetings with the leaders of the Soviet Union and European socialist countries, Comrade Kim Il Sung further deepened mutual trust and understanding, comradeship and intimacy with them.

In all countries he visited he had sincere talks and conversations with the supreme leaders of party and state in a comradely and friendly atmosphere and brought about satisfactory and good results in the visit.

The plenary meeting noted with satisfaction that immediately after the visit of our party and state delegation the Soviet Union and European socialist countries discussed its results and supported and approved them.

It stressed in unison that the excellent results achieved by Comrade Kim Il Sung through his recent visit to a number of socialist countries was of weighty importance in extending and developing to a higher stage the friendly and cooperative relations with these countries.

During its foreign tour this time the DPRK party and state delegation led by him received enthusiastic welcome and sincere and utmost hospitality overflowing with sentiments of friendship in all countries.

The leaders of fraternal countries highly estimated in unison the great feats performed by Comrade Kim Il Sung for the Korean revolution and world revolution and highly respected and warmly welcomed him as a distinguished figure of the international communist movement and working-class movement and a recognized leader of the world revolution in the present era.

The plenary meeting expressed heartfelt thanks to the parties, governments and peoples of the Soviet Union and European socialist countries for having accorded utmost hospitality and warm welcome to our party and state delegation.

The course of the successful visit of the DPRK party and state delegation to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries powerfully demonstrated the undisputed authority of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on a world-wide scale and convincingly proved the correctness and vitality of the principled diplomatic line and external policy maintained by our Party all along.

The plenary meeting fully supported and approved the profound assessment of the situation and all policy problems clarified by him in his conversations, talks and speeches during his foreign tour, considering them to be most scientific and just.

Proves Superiority, Vitality of Socialism

The plenary meeting noted that the visit of the DPRK party and state delegation led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries was a historical visit which proved the superiority and vitality of socialism and powerfully demonstrated the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement.

The plenary meeting pointed out:

Socialism is triumphing today on a world-wide scale and continues making a vigorous advance along a revolutionary road to communism.

Socialism has set its strong roots today in the centre of Europe where the "spectre" of communism haunted more than 100 years ago. Today socialism exists as an indestructible force in vast areas of the world covering the Eastern and Western hemispheres of the globe and is growing in strength day by day.

The Soviet Union and European socialist countries where the party and state delegation visited have recorded brilliant successes in the past period by energetically pushing forward socialist construction and made big strides ahead on the road of realising the ideal of communism.

Now the peoples of the socialist countries have attained political stability and unity and are vigorously struggling for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism under the leadership of the communist and workers' parties. Despite the world-wide economic crisis sweeping the capitalist countries, economy is stabilized and, furthermore, productivity is constantly growing in accordance with the socialist economic law, science and technique are making a rapid development and the material and cultural living standards of the people are rising higher with each passing day in the socialist countries.

This attests to the superiority and great vitality of the socialist system and eloquently proves the justness of the cause of socialism and communism.

In the whole course from the first day of the emergence of socialism on the globe till today, the imperialists have made every conceivable desperate effort to destroy socialism, but to no avail. Their frantic efforts to destroy socialism will continue in the future, but they will never be successful.

The plenary meeting warmly congratulated with great joy the peoples of the Soviet Union and fraternal European socialist countries who have won brilliant victories in socialist construction in the past period and are demonstrating to the world the superiority and vitality of the socialist system.

The plenary meeting stressed that the whole course of the visit of the party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries powerfully demonstrated the indestructible friendship and solidarity of our people with the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries and the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement.

It is a revolutionary line consistently maintained by our Party and the Government of the Republic to make positive efforts to constantly strengthen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the fraternal socialist countries and strengthen unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement.

Our party and state delegation this time visited the Soviet Union and European socialist countries with the noble desire of friendship and unity.

The party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il Sung successfully paid the official goodwill visit amid the warm welcome and hospitality overflowing with the warm feelings of friendship and comradeship of the peoples of the fraternal countries. In every country the delegation visited the party and state leaders and the entire people met courteously the respected leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung with deepest esteem and reverence and enthusiastically welcomed him and highly praised and treated him with high regards not only as the most distinguished goodwill envoy but also as an outstanding leader who indicates a road ahead of the times and leads the international communist movement and working class movement to a victory.

This was a clear manifestation of the fraternal friendship and revolutionary solidarity existing between our people and the peoples of other socialist countries and a powerful demonstration of the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement.

In the comradely conversations and sincere talks with the party and state leaders of the socialist countries in the course of the visit, the party and state delegation confirmed the common desire and resolution to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the overall socialist forces and the international communist movement while developing friendship and bilateral cooperative relations between socialist countries.

The plenary meeting noted that the Soviet visit of the party and state delegation led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung marked a momentous occasion in strengthening and developing the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship to a new, higher stage.

The Korean and Soviet peoples are class brothers who have struggled shoulder to shoulder in the past period against imperialism and for national liberation and socialist construction and the Korean-Soviet friendship has been constantly developed in the interests of the two peoples in the struggle for attaining the common purpose and ideal. During the visit of the party and state delegation the Korean and Soviet leaders reached a full consensus on all the problems discussed including the problems of expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries in an allround way in all spheres and further strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement and expressed the unshakable determination of the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries to fight shoulder to shoulder forever in the future against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communism.

The plenary meeting noted that the visit of our party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il Sung to Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Romania marked new milestones in friendship and solidarity with those countries.

During the visit the party and state delegation had discussions of broad range with the leaders of the European socialist countries on questions of mutual concern and reached full consensus and further consolidated the bonds of fraternal friendship and unity linking the Korean people and the peoples of the European socialist countries.

The results of the visit of our party and state delegation to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries eloquently prove the high validity of the consistent policy and revolutionary external activities of our Party and the Government of the Republic which have made every possible effort to incessantly strengthen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the socialist countries and strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement.

The plenary meeting noted with deep satisfaction that the visit of the party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries consolidated and developed to a new, higher stage the friendly and cooperative relations between our country and the fraternal socialist countries and powerfully demonstrated the indestructible unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement.

Contributes to Checking Imperialist Policy Of Aggression and War

The plenary meeting noted that the visit of the DPRK party and state delegation led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries was a historic visit which made a great contribution to checking and frustrating the imperialist policy of aggression and war and defending peace and security in Asia, Europe and the

(Continued on page 3)

Information on 9th Plenary Meeting of 6th WPK Central Committee

(Continued from page 2)

world.

The plenary meeting pointed out: The most urgent problem facing mankind at present is to prevent a new world war and defend peace.

Today the international situation has been brought to the highest pitch of strain and the danger of a new world war is growing each day due to the imperialists' adventurous moves of aggression and war.

Aggression and war are the permanent companion of imperialism and its mode of existence.

The imperialists who are confronted with a serious political and economic crisis unprecedented in history are trying to find a way out of it in a war and intensifying their moves of aggression and war against the socialist and progressive countries.

The U.S.-led imperialists are massively increasing armaments, putting spurs to the production of mass destruction weapons and harassing peace in all parts of the world, openly declaring that they would destroy socialism with their "military superiority."

These days the imperialists are leading the situation in Europe to the extreme strain.

In defiance of the strong protest and denunciation by the European people and the world peace-loving people, the U.S. imperialists continue strengthening the NATO, an aggressive military bloc, in Europe and are deploying new-type medium-range nuclear missiles in this region for forestalling attack on socialist countries.

The developments in the Korean Peninsula and the Asian region arouse deep apprehensions of the world peace-loving people.

The U.S. imperialists are making massive shipments of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons in and around south Korea and committing military provocations uninterruptedly against the northern half of Korea and are hastening the formation of a tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea, a new NATO-type military bloc, in the last stage.

Mankind is now standing at grave crossroads of war and peace.

Today the danger of a new global war is felt everywhere in the world – in Asia and Europe, in the Middle East, Southern Africa and Central America and Latin America.

Wherever a new world war may break out, it might rapidly expand into a world-wide thermal nuclear war going beyond the regional scale.

The party and state delegation, while touring the Soviet Union and European socialist countries, paid special attention to the grave situation prevailing in the international arena and stressed the need for all the socialist countries to unite themselves and jointly face the ever more undisguised new war provocation moves of the imperialists.

Preventing a war and safeguarding peace today is a solemn demand of the times and unanimous desire of mankind.

The parties, governments and peoples of the Soviet Union and European socialist countries are actively striving to prevent the outbreak of another world war in Europe which was the starting point of two global wars.

In the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw treaty nations in January 1983 and on several ensuing occasions, the Soviet Union and European socialist countries put forward constructive peace proposals, including the freezing of nuclear arsenals, limitation and reduction of armaments, establishment of nuclear-free zones in different parts of Europe, ban on chemical weapons, nonuse of arms and maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw treaty nations and NATO nations on the principle of equality and equitable security. The Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic took decisive countermeasures against the deployment of new-type medium-range nuclear missiles of the United States in Western Europe.

The plenary meeting fully approved and supported the party and state delegation's high estimation of the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and European socialist countries and its expression of firm solidarity with the countermeasures taken by those countries during its tour.

The Soviet Union and European socialist countries directed deep attention to the situation in Asia and the Far East and highly appreciated and fully supported the consistent efforts of our Party and the Government of our Republic to ease the tensions in this region and remove the danger of war.

Peace is the inherent demand of socialism.

The socialist countries regard it their noble internationalist duty and consistent principle of their external policy to unite strength in the struggle to build a peaceful and free, new world without aggression and war.

Only when the danger of war is removed and a peaceful atmosphere prevails, is it possible for the socialist countries to successfully accelerate the building of socialism and communism and constantly promote the people's welfare.

Peace cannot be earned by begging, but must be won only through struggle. A war can be prevented and world peace and security be defended only by a persistent struggle of people against imperialism and against aggression and war.

The socialist countries must closely unite themselves and form a broad united front with all the anti-war peace forces of the world, thwart the rash aggressive designs of the imperialists and deal a decisive blow to the imperialists everywhere they have stretched their crooked hands of aggression.

In order to ease the international tensions and remove the danger of war, it is imperative to check the nuclear arms race, realize an overall and complete disarmament, establish nuclear-free, peace zones in many parts of the world and constantly expand them.

For a durable and lasting peace in the world, all countries should maintain *chajusong* and the world be made independent.

It is very important for the developed capitalist countries to take an independent line in Europe over which the danger of a nuclear war is hanging most heavily. If the developed capitalist countries in Western Europe maintain *chajusong*, not following the war policy of the United States, the U.S. imperialists will lose their foothold in Europe and be unable to execute their policy of war.

Although the world's situation is strained and the danger of nuclear war is very great today, war is by no means inevitable.

Socialism is a powerful bulwark of peace. The socialist countries have a mighty force to shatter any aggressive and war provocation moves on the part of imperialists. The world's peace-loving forces are incomparably superior to the imperialist forces of aggression.

If the socialist forces, the international communist movement, the non-aligned movement, the national-liberation movement and all other peace-loving forces the world over closely unite and struggle by pooling their strength, they can check and foil the imperialist policy of aggression and war and defend world peace and security.

Representing the unanimous will of all the peace-loving Korean people, the plenary meeting sternly denounced the imperialists' arms build-up policy and nuclear war moves and expressed firm solidarity with the peoples of the socialist countries and all other progressive countries in their anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement to defend world peace and security.

The plenary meeting manifested the unshakable resolve of our Party and the Government of our Republic to faithfully fulfil as in the past, so in the future, too, their national and international tasks to build an independent and peaceful new world free from imperialism and war by firmly uniting with the peoples of the socialist countries and all other peace-loving peoples the world over under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

Strengthens International Solidarity for Korea's Cause

The plenary meeting pointed out that the visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries by the DPRK party and state delegation led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has marked a momentous occasion in strengthening international solidarity for our revolutionary cause.

It said:

Strengthening solidarity with the international revolutionary forces is a consistent revolutionary line of our Party.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic have striven in the past to strengthen the bonds of friendship with the socialist countries and expand the ranks of their supporters and sympathizers in many parts of the world.

The course of the DPRK party and state delegation's visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries showed that all the socialist countries stand firm on the side of our people and actively support our revolutionary cause.

The leaders and peoples of the Soviet Union and all the European socialist countries rendered active support to our Party's line of socialist construction and highly assessed the successes registered by our people in the struggle for building a new society.

Our Party's line of socialist construction is an original, revolutionary line.

In order to successfully build socialism and communism, our Party put forward the task of capturing the ideological and material fortresses and is vigorously forging ahead with the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, to carry it out.

It has dynamically conducted the technical and cultural revolutions while giving definite precedence to the ideological revolution and thus scored splendid successes in the work for remoulding people along communist lines and in the economic and cultural construction.

It is solving all problems arising in the construction and construction in the interests of our people and to suit the specific realities of our country by its own efforts and, by so doing is our revolution advancing along a straight path of victory without going through the slightest turns and twists.

The fraternal countries congratulated our Party on the shining successes it has achieved in socialist construction after setting forth a unique line and policy suited to the specific conditions of our country, and stressed that the correct line and policy of our Party creditably guarantee success in the building of socialism and communism in Korea.

The fine successes achieved by our people in the revolution and construction surmounting manifold difficulties drew deep attention of the leaders and peoples of the fraternal countries.

Under the leadership of the Party our people successfully carried out the socialist revolution in the northern half of the Republic, creditably fulfilled the task of socialist industrialization in a historically short period of time and thereby have turned their once backward country into a socialist state with a modern industry, developed agriculture and brilliant culture.

Today our people are vigorously striving to fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan and attain the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980s ahead of schedule, upholding the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress.

They are firmly defending the Eastern position of socialism and contributing to the revolutionary cause of the world working class through the practical struggle for socialist construction.

The leaders and peoples of the Soviet Union and European socialist countries rejoiced as over their own over people's achievements in socialist construction and warmly hailed them. They expressed the belief that the Korean working people would successfully hit the grand target of socialist construction set by the Party on all accounts and win the complete victory of socialism.

The leaders and peoples of the fraternal socialist countries pointed out that the successes in our revolution and construction are all the more valuable because they have been registered under the difficult conditions created by the country's division due to the U.S. imperialists and under the stress of the tense situation caused by the continued new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique. They also expressed admiration at the strong organization, discipline, indefatigable passion, diligence and unbounded devotion displayed by our people in the revolution and construction, and highly estimated them.

Stressing that Korea owes all the revolutionary changes to the outstanding, wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and to the seasoned, skilful organizational work of our Party Central Committee, the leaders and peoples of the European socialist countries said that all the successes and experiences of the Korean people in socialist construction are a common wealth for the fraternal socialist countries and a great contribution to the strengthening of the socialist forces as a whole.

The leaders and peoples of the fraternal European socialist countries were unanimous in paying deep attention to the question of Korean reunification and expressing full support to our people in the struggle for national reunification.

The most important, pressing task facing our people at present is to put an end to the division of the nation and reunify the country. Our Party has made all efforts possible to solve the question of national reunification peacefully on a democratic basis and independently without any outside interference, in keeping with the desire and demand of our people.

It has already put forward a proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo by the unity of north and south out of a noble desire to ease the tensions on the Korean Peninsula and reunify the country peacefully, and recently advanced a new proposal for tripartite talks between the DPRK, U.S.A. and south Korea.

Saying our Party's proposal for national reunification and proposal for tripartite talks are reasonable ones conductive to easing the tensions on the Korean Peninsula and safeguarding peace in Asia and the rest of the world, the leaders and peoples of the Soviet Union and the European socialist countries warmly supported and hailed them.

Considering it very urgent to ease the tensions and remove the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula at the present stage, the plenary meeting called upon the United States and the south Korean authorities to respond as early as possible to the tripartite talks proposed by the DPRK Government.

Regarding it as their internationalist duty to support the cause of Korean reunification, the parties, governments and peoples of the European socialist countries expressed unquestioned support and solidarity for all the national reunification proposals set forth by our Party and sternly denounced the projected U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance which is keying up the tensions in the Far Eastern region of Asia and obstructing the reunification of Korea.

The leaders of all the socialist countries, at their talks and conversations, denounced the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique, reiterated the unswerving stand that Korea must be reunified peacefully, and declared that they would always go side by side with the Korean people struggling for national reunification under whatever storm.

Steadfast and consistent is the stand of the parties and governments of socialist countries in supporting the Korean people's cause of reunification, the support and solidarity of the fraternal socialist countries are a great encouragement to our people.

Their firm support and solidarity for our people's socialist construction and their cause of national reunification vividly showed also expressed admiration at the strong organization, discipline, indefatigable passion, diligence and unbounded devotion displayed by our people in the revolution and construction, and highly estimated them.

Stressing that Korea owes all the revolutionary changes to the outstanding, wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and to the seasoned, skilful organizational work of our Party Central Committee, the leaders and peoples of the European socialist countries said that all the successes and experiences of the Korean people in socialist construction are a common wealth for the fraternal socialist countries and a great contribution to the strengthening of the socialist forces as a whole.

The leaders and peoples of the fraternal European socialist countries were unanimous in paying deep attention to the question of Korean reunification and expressing full support to our people in the struggle for national reunification.

The most important, pressing task facing our people at present is to put an end to the division of the nation and reunify the country. Our Party has made all efforts possible to solve the question of national reunification peacefully on a democratic basis and independently without any outside interference, in keeping with the desire and demand of our people.

It has already put forward a proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo by the unity of north and south out of a noble desire to ease the tensions on the Korean Peninsula and reunify the country peacefully, and recently advanced a new proposal for tripartite talks between the DPRK, U.S.A. and south Korea.

Saying our Party's proposal for national reunification and proposal for tripartite talks are reasonable ones conductive to easing the tensions on the Korean Peninsula and safeguarding peace in Asia and the rest of the world, the leaders and peoples of the Soviet Union and the European socialist countries warmly supported and hailed them.

Considering it very urgent to ease the tensions and remove the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula at the present stage, the plenary meeting called upon the United States and the south Korean authorities to respond as early as possible to the tripartite talks proposed by the DPRK Government.

Regarding it as their internationalist duty to support the cause of Korean reunification, the parties, governments and peoples of the European socialist countries expressed unquestioned support and solidarity for all the national reunification proposals set forth by our Party and sternly denounced the projected U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance which is keying up the tensions in the Far Eastern region of Asia and obstructing the reunification of Korea.

The leaders of all the socialist countries, at their talks and conversations, denounced the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique, reiterated the unswerving stand that Korea must be reunified peacefully, and declared that they would always go side by side with the Korean people struggling for national reunification under whatever storm.

Steadfast and consistent is the stand of the parties and governments of socialist countries in supporting the Korean people's cause of reunification, the support and solidarity of the fraternal socialist countries are a great encouragement to our people.

Their firm support and solidarity for our people's socialist construction and their cause of national reunification vividly showed also expressed that the bonds of friendship linking together our people and the peoples of the Soviet Union and European socialist countries are very solid and the class fraternity and internationalist relations between the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries are deep-rooted and sincere.

The plenary meeting expressed great satisfaction with the fact that the fraternal socialist countries highly evaluated our success in socialist construction and strongly supported the cause of national reunification.

It expressed thanks for the active support and encouragement of the parties, governments and peoples of the fraternal socialist countries to the Korean people's revolutionary cause and pointed out that the Korean people would wage a more vigorous struggle for socialist construction and national reunification and thereby make a positive contribution to the world people's common cause of socialism and communism.

(Continued on page 4)

(Continued from page 3)

Information on 9th Plenary Meeting of 6th WPK Central Committee

Further Expands Economic, Scientific Technological Exchange and Cooperation

The plenary meeting noted that the visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries by the DPRK party and state delegation led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was a historical visit which laid a solid basis for further expanding and developing economic and scientific-technological exchange and cooperation with the socialist countries.

The plenary meeting said:

Socialist economic construction is an important revolutionary task facing a working-class party which has seized power. The advantages of socialism should be manifested fully in all domains; socialism must overwhelm capitalism in the field of economic construction, too. Only when productivity is developed to a high stage and the people's material and cultural well-being is improved through the vigorous socialist economic construction is it possible to give full scope to the advantages of socialism and to successfully build socialist and communist society.

To bring economic construction to a success it is necessary for the socialist countries to tap and utilize their people's strength and their inner resources to the maximum and, at the same time, actively develop economic and technical exchange and cooperation with the fraternal countries.

Attaching primary importance to the world's socialist market in developing foreign trade, our Party and the Government of our Republic have consistently maintained the policy of strengthening economic and technical exchange and cooperation with the socialist countries. The Government of our Republic has long formed bilateral economic and scientific-technological consultative committees with the socialist countries and enhanced their function and role, and concluded long-term trade agreements with all the socialist countries and has sincerely implemented them.

The economic and technical exchange and cooperation conducted with socialist countries in the past in various fields have made great contributions to developing the national economy and laying solid material and technical foundations of socialism in our country.

Today the foundations of our socialist independent national economy have been immensely consolidated. The technical level of the national economy has markedly risen, the scale of the economy has been widened and its structure become very complicated.

The realities of socialist economic construction which has entered into a new high stage urgently demand that external economic relations be further developed to fully meet the growing needs of the national economy for various equipment and materials.

At the talks it held during the visit to the socialist countries this time our party and state delegation noted with satisfaction that economic cooperation and trade relations between our country and the fraternal countries are developing favorably in their mutual interests and to suit the demands of socialist construction, and reached a complete unanimity of views on the problem of expanding and developing the existing relations of economic and scientific-technological cooperation on to a new higher stage.

During the visit the party and state delegation discussed and agreed with socialist countries upon such problems as realization of exchange, collaboration and technical cooperation in various domains including power industry, electronic and automation industry, machine-building industry, extractive industry and ultra-modern scientific and technical branches, and extending trade.

The plenary meeting noted with satisfaction that the agreement of the party and state delegation with the socialist countries on rapidly expanding and developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation is an important success scored during the visit, and this attests to the validity of our Party's consistent line of socialist economic construction and policy of foreign trade.

To consolidate and further develop the socialist market is of weighty importance in successfully accomplishing the common cause of building socialism and communism on the part of the peoples of socialist countries.

The peoples of socialist countries are class brothers who are fighting for the common goal and ideal, and the economy of socialist countries is a planned, popular one which develops in accordance with the same socialist economic law.

Only by developing and properly using the socialist market and widely conducting cooperation and exchange with each other can the socialist countries successfully resolve various problems arising in socialist construction and humble capitalism in the field of economy and technology.

The socialist market which is based on the advantages of the socialist system and on the excellent friendship and trust relations existing between the socialist countries is stable and solid beyond comparison to the capitalist market. The socialist market is different from the capitalist one where commodity prices occasionally go up and down. In the socialist market economic exchange and cooperation among socialist countries are realized to the full in accordance with the long-term agreements and contracts signed.

To develop the socialist market and promote economic and technical exchange and cooperation among the socialist countries is also of weighty importance in the struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order at present.

Expansion and strengthening of the socialist market and active development of economic and technical exchange and cooperation among the socialist countries and Third World countries may be greatly helpful to the building of an independent national economy for the newly-independent countries and open a favorable phase for the establishment of a new international economic order.

The plenary meeting clearly reaffirmed the principled stand of our Party and the Government of our Republic towards actively expanding and developing economic and technical exchange and cooperation with the socialist countries in various domains in the future on the principle of friendship and mutual cooperation and in conformity with the practical demand of the socialist construction in our country.

Militant Tasks for Bringing About New Upsurge in All Spheres

The participants in the plenary meeting pointed out in unison that the great success achieved by the DPRK party and state delegation in its visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries is entirely a brilliant fruition of the wise leadership of the Central Committee of the Party headed by respected Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The plenary meeting put forward militant tasks for consolidating the valuable success made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the recent foreign tour and bringing about a new upsurge in all spheres of the revolution and construction.

The plenary meeting referred to the need to further strengthen the Party in keeping with the demand of the developing revolution.

Only when the party is strengthened, is it possible to accelerate the revolution and construction, firmly unite broad masses around the party and hasten the historical cause of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea.

The party organizations should firmly build up the party ranks, cement as firm as a rock the political and ideological unity of the revolutionary ranks and further strengthen the militant functions and leadership role of the party.

The plenary meeting noted that it is the general task of the party building to thoroughly establish the monolithic ideological system of the party.

All the party members and working people should be firmly armed with the great Juche idea and closely united around the Party Central Committee headed by respected Comrade Kim Il Sung and a revolutionary trait established for the whole party to move as one under the unitary guidance of the Party centre.

The party organizations should widely explain and propagandize the shining success registered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his foreign tour among the party members and working people so as to make them bring about new innovation and upsurge in the revolution and construction, cherishing a high degree of national honor and pride and revolutionary passion.

The plenary meeting laid stress on more vigorously pushing ahead with the revolution and construction beneath the uplifted banner of the three revolutions, the general line of our Party, socialist and communist construction.

To vigorously carry on the three revolutions is the basic way of capturing the ideological and material fortress of communism only, success and realising the work of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea.

The plenary meeting pointed out that a new advance should be made in carrying out the historic cause of remoulding nature, society and man on communist lines by holding fast to the line of the three revolutions whose justness and truth have been proved in practice.

It noted that external activities should be actively conducted in the domain of external affairs by following the great example shown by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his historical external activity so as to further strengthen international solidarity with our revolution.

It is a consistent foreign policy of our Party to cement the friendship and unity with the socialist countries.

Unity should be strengthened and friendly and cooperative relations actively developed with the European and all other socialist countries of the world including those socialist countries adjacent to our country.

The non-aligned movement is a mighty revolutionary force of our era representing the noble idea of independence against imperialism.

The non-aligned movement should be further expanded and developed by developing state relations and strengthening unity and cooperation with all the non-aligned countries in various fields of politics, economy and culture.

The principled stand of our Party and the Government of our Republic should be continuously maintained towards developing the friendly relations with all countries of the world which respect the sovereignty of our country, oppose war and love peace.

Links and contacts should be strengthened and cooperation developed with all the progressive political parties, public organizations and revolutionary organizations of the world including the communist and workers' parties, socialist and social-democratic parties in capitalist countries and the ruling parties of the Third World countries.

One of the important problems in realizing the world people's cause of peace against imperialism today is to destroy the old international economic order and establish a new one.

The U.S. and other imperialists are continuously exploiting the peoples of the developing countries by using various economic levers of the old international economic order. Owing to this, the distinctions in wealth between developed countries of the West and developing countries are growing ever larger and the instability of the world is growing ever more serious. Only when the old inequitable international economic order established by the imperialists and colonialists is destroyed and a new equitable one set up, can we prevent the Western imperialists from holding sway over the developing countries as they please and build a new world free from exploitation and penury and avert war.

The plenary meeting emphasized that our Party and the Government of our Republic will in the future vigorously struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order, firmly uniting and pooling strength with the socialist, non-aligned and all the developing countries.

The plenary meeting noted that external economic exchange should be conducted more briskly in the future on the basis of the success of the party and state delegation's visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries.

The visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries which took place amid the admiration of the world's people was a historic foreign activity which has made an immortal contribution to the development of our revolution and the world revolution.

The plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee which has discussed and unanimously endorsed the results of the historical visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries will mark a signal occasion of new turn in promoting our revolution and the cause of national reunification and in implementing our Party's external policy.

The plenary meeting expressed the belief that the party organizations at all levels and functionaries, all the party members and working people will make a new stride forward in the struggle for further heightening the external prestige of our country, promoting national reunification and achieving the complete victory of socialism by powerfully expediting the revolution and construction with a high degree of honor and pride of making revolution having their leader in the person of the great Comrade Kim Il Sung who enjoys unbounded respect and reverence of the world's people.

It adopted an appropriate decision.

* * *

The plenary meeting discussed the second item on the agenda, the organizational problem.

Comrades Li Chol Bong, Kim Gwang Jin, Pak Nam Gi, Chu Chang Jun, Kim Bong Ju and Kim Gwang Jin were elected members of the Party Central Committee to fill vacancies.

Comrades Kim Sang Ho and Choe Ul Bong were elected alternate members of the Party Central Committee and Comrade Li Sok Member of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party to fill vacancies.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Delegates to DPRK (April 2 – 10)

April 2

*A delegation of the Nicaraguan Association of Friendship with Socialsit countries headed by its Vice-President Alejandro Solorzano

*A Colombian Juche idea study delegation headed by Alonso Tobon, dean of a faculty of Antioquia University, Colombia

*Wolfgang Fritz Haug, Professor of Berlin Free University

April 3

*His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, and madame and his suite

*Chong Si Chol, Korean resident in the United States

April 6

*Gao Mingkai, Vice-Director of the Beijing Municipal Forestation Department, China, and his party

*A delegation of Information Officials of Sierra Leone headed by L.H.G. Williams, Director of Information Services of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

*A delegation of Dakar University, Senegal, for the study of the Juche idea headed by Prof. Boubakari Ly

*A delegation of Freetown Teachers College of Sierra Leone for the study of the Juche idea headed by Mousa Sawadogo

April 9

*A delegation of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru

*A delegation of the National Committee of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution for the study of the Juche idea headed by Dr. Charles Zeny, Member of the Central Committee of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution, Minister of Secondary and Basic Education of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and Chairman of the National Committee of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution for the Study of the Juche Idea.

*A delegation of the Journalists Association of Poland headed by its vice-President Henry Maziejuk

*A delegation for the Study of the Juche idea of Patna University of India headed by D.N. Sharma, Professor of the University

April 10

*A trade union delegation of Romania headed by Nicolas Constantin, Member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania

*Julio de Pena Valdes, Secretary General of the General Centre of Workers of the Dominican Republic

*Nomura Yoshihiko, President of the Shinwa Bussan Company Ltd., Japan

*Noguchi Masahiro, Director of the Yushin Company, Japan(KCNA)

By Mushanokoji Kinhide, Vice-President of UN Univ.

DPRK Is Model of Third World

Mr. Mushanokoji Kinhide, vice-President of the United Nations University, made an informal visit to the D.P.R.K. recently in an effort to drive forward exchange between the D.P.R.K. and his university.

On June 21, a reporter talked with him about socialist construction in the D.P.R.K. and the question of independent and peaceful reunification.

The views in his interview are those of Mr. Mushanokoji and do not imply endorsement by U.N. University.

Mr. Mushanokoji Kinhide

Fine Educational Facilities

I visited the D.P.R.K. for the first time and learned various things there not as vice-President of U.N. University but a individual Japanese research scholar.

First, I was amazed at the splendid conduct of education there.

I visited the Great People's Study House and Kim Il Sung University and especially I was very marvelled at presence of superb educational facilities from kindergarten to post-school lifetime education.

In economic construction, it seems that five districts construction is progressing satisfactory with remarkable developments in each field.

What left deepest impression on me is the way a great nature-remaking project is being carried out, including the construction of the Nampo Lock Gate.

It is a grand project which will solve the water problem, promotes reclamation work and accelerates the modernization of transport in a comprehensing way.

I was moved by the fact that these plans were being conducted under the policy of self-reliance based on the Juche idea.

I am in charge of peace and development at U.N. University. So, especially I have opportunities to talk with Third World intellectuals about such problems.

In future, if I can talk with the Third World people about the D.P.R.K's gigantic experiment in socialist construction at U.N. University, it will be a great boon for us.

Now, one of the difficult problems facing the Third World is the self-supply of food. But the Republic has developed agriculture in parallel with industrialization. Particularly, the DPRK's success on the principle of self-reliance is a good reference for the Third World.

In fact, before my visit to the Republic, I was concerned about the maintenance of international peace and the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula. The trip awakened me to the significance of Korea's experiment in socialist construction.

Frankly speaking, I felt myself overwhelmed by the great nature-remaking projects. The Korean people have remaked nature without bringing about its environment of issues. For example, people say that it is very difficult to promote industrialization rapidly in Africa. But that it is possible to do so in the Republic may be attributable to a special quality of the socialist system of the Republic.

I think I am going to make a more study of this point.

Development of Self-reliant Style

At present, opinion in the U.N. is divided on the style of strategy of development. One is an European style of development depending on technical introduction from outside, namely, outside-initiated development. Still now, it is a dominant view.

Another is progressive point of view which attaches importance to development based on self-reliance. It is called theory of internal development or of participation development. I think, this point of view is sympathetic with the Juche idea of the Republic.

In this sense, I hope that dialogue between the DPRK and U.N. University must be accelerated.

I think the strategy of development based on self-reliance of the Republic carries a decisive significance for the independent and peaceful reunification.

If the Republic thinks about "southward invasion" as south Korean authorities allege, she can't spend money on a large-scale nation-building or lock gate construction because of the swelling military expenditures.

The Republic's policy of socialist construction cannot be reconciled with military intension. To say the least, I can say that.

Indispensable Dialogue Between the DPRK and The U.S.

We should look at the problem of three-way talks proposed by the DPRK for reducing the tensions on the Korean Peninsula in terms of time and space. In other words, peace of North East Asia, Asia and the Pacific Ocean is never durable without the easing of tensions on the Korean Peninsula. In short, the easing of tensions on the Korean Peninsula won't come in place without a clearcut of framework of peace in Asia and the Pacific Ocean.

In order to reduce the tensions on the Korean Peninsula, at first, it is the first principle to replace the armistice agreement between the DPRK and the U.S. with a peace agreement and withdraw the U.S. army from the Korean Peninsula.

In that case, dialogue between the DPRK and the U.S. is indispensable.

Significant Proposal

Success or failure of the proposal depends on how to bring the U.S, to the negotiating table. Sensible persons in the U.S. think that it instabilizes peace to strengthen tie only with south Korea.

I hope to help something for the dialogue and become a bridge between the DPRK and the U.S.

Mutual Agreement in Acceleration of Exchange

I also talked with members of the Association of Social Scientists informally about exchange between the DPRK and U.N. University and reached some agreement.

Our agreement is that the Republic will participate in a study meeting or a symposium organized by U.N. University and its members will often visit the Republic and talk with and that not only the members of U.N. University in Japan but those in Egypt, Latin America and other areas will have an opportunity to visit the Republic.

To be concrete, I informally asked the Republic to attend "a conference of research scholars on peace and security in Asia".

Though there are many problems, I will make efforts to drive forward the exchange.

Freedom Flight of Top S. Korean Film Makers

Quite significantly answering to questions put by reporters in Pyongyang, famed south Korean film director Shin Sang Ok and top-placed film actress Choe Un Hui did not try to eulogize both President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il and the achievements of socialism in the DPRK as well.

As is almost always the case, any south Korean defector to the DPRK and a traveller from the Korean community in Western Europe or Canada or the United States never fails to praise the leadership role and achievements of the two leaders and support their specific reunification policy.

The Pyongyang news conference was held by south Korea's Alfred Hitchcok and Elizabeth Taylor on May 19 last during their short stay, the two celebrites of south Korean film making who the south Korean intelligence authorities allege that had been kidnapped by the DPRK for political purposes.

The press conference was mostly devoted to an extensive account of the background and motive behind their freedom flight from south Korea as the April 12 one in Belgrade in response to the south Korean allegations.

Answering to a series of questions put by reporters at the People's Palace of Culture in downtown Pyongyang, the two south Korean mentioned Mr. Kim Jong Il twice "Mr. Kim Jong Il told us to select national themes and produce films freely and in our own way." "This film (The Unreturned Emissary) has been completed with positive assistance from Mr. Kim Jong Il."

The two, husband and wife, who had deliberately been divorced in south Korea for a separate travel abroad and remarried abroad, made no direct or indirect reference to President Kim Il Sung.

And that no reporters present on the occasion dared led the south Koreans to refer to President Kim Il Sung, and the full account of the news conference was broadcast by TV nationwide and printed by the DPRK's major dailies without any deletion.

In another surprisingly frank comment on the DPRK, the two made a bitter criticism of the rate at which films are produced there. The film director said:

"Competitiveness inherent in human nature is felt here to be abating according to the stabilization of life.

"Equipment and facilities available here (in the DPRK) are enough to produce yearly 100 films, but it seems to us that a mere 20 pieces are made a year perhaps because of laziness.

"From now on, such aspect should be rectified."

The actress commented:

"Having worked in a capitalist society different from socialism, I found it extremely difficult at first to work with the artists who work under stabilized financial circumstances in a socialist society, mainly because of a difference in work style."

As for political comments, the two south Korean film makers made only two remarks:

"My view and idea on national films have much in common with the stand of national independence as advocated by the Republic.

"I thought that the Republic's view of national independence and Juche completely concord with my concept of film subjects, which I felt might produce a good subject for film serving the purpose of national unity." **(Shin Sang Ok)**

"Some day our country is certain to be reunified.

"All my family will remain in fine shape until the day when we all can be reunited." **(Choe Un Hui)**

The news conference of the south Korean film makers suggests the extent of political tolerance and social maturity in the DPRK which have been brought about under President Kim Il Sung and in particular under Mr. Kim Jong Il.

It also indicates the seriousness on the part of the DPRK leadership in their commitment to a reunification in the form of a bi-system confederal republic under which the existing south Korean capitalistic way of life and socio-economic systems will be kept intact.

Referring to the south Korean defamation campaign over the alleged abduction, the two flatly denied that they had been kidnapped by north Korean agents and bluntly charged the south Koreans of forgetting their persecution of the two five or six years ago.

Shin Sang Ok declared:

"They forget that I was expelled abroad from south Korea, not that I left south Korea willingly.

"If the south Korean authorities continue with their present cultural policy, *inevitably more people will* follow my example. No real progress would be made without drastic change in cultural policy."

The two, revealing that it became increasingly difficult for them to continue film-making in south Korea, told the press in Pyongyang:

"My film-making company was banned from business, making it virtually impossible to engage in creative activities, which prompted us to go to a third country in a bid to find an opportunity to continue with film-making. This is the main motive behind our decision to go abroad."

Speaking on the future direction of the two's movie production, director Shin Sang Ok expressed a willingness to produce joint films with foreign countries, possibly with the Soviet Union, China and other countries.

According to the two's accounts given at the April 12 Belgrade news conference, their film company was deprived of business license by the south Korean authorities in 1976 because the film director had been opposed to the junta of then Gen. Pak Jung Hi.

At first, the two planned to go to the United States but the United *States refused to give* visas to the two.

Their visa application was filed with the American consul in Hong Kong in April and May, 1978, but was turned down without no reason given.

Then they moved to France and West Germany, when former "KCIA" director Kim Hyong Uk was assassinated in Paris by south Korean agents in an attempt to silence the political foe for ever.

The 1979 assassination of the former "KCIA" director, whose wife was one of Shin Sang Ok's acquaintances, added to the danger to the two's life.

Then came in 1981 a north Korean offer to help the two make whatever film they wanted to produce. The same year the two stayed in the DPRK for ten days and then left for East European countries in preparations for film making.

In 1982 the scenario was completed and the film production finished in Budapest in 1983. In 1983 the two travelled to the DPRK for a three-week visit to shoot Korean scenes for the film.

Photo shows Ms. Choi Un Hui, a top south Korean actress (left), and film director Shin Sang Ok (right) who hold a press conference in the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on May 19 on their visit to the DPRK.

Growing Solidarity with Korean People

— On Occasion of Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle —

News media of many countries expressed solidarity with the Korean people on occasion of the June 25-July 27 month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, the KCNA reported.

Follows the roundup.

Mass Media of Socialist Countries

***The Soviet paper "Pravda"** July 3 carried an article titled "Just Cause" on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle. It said:

The Korean Peninsula has remained the root-point of military tensions and a forward base for the aggressive strategy of the Pentagon in Asia for over 30 years.

The U.S. occupation forces more than 40,000 strong are present in south Korea under the pro-American dictatorial "regime."

The military structure of the Seoul "regime," a tyrant faithful to the United States in the Far East, and the puppet army nearly one million strong are being armed thanks to U.S. aid.

The "gift" given by the Pentagon to the Seoul "regime" some time ago includes military aid amounting to 220 million dollars, which was promised to be given this year.

U.S. provocative military "demonstrations" in this zone are being held at a more dangerous stage with the participation of the combat units of Japan and south Korea.

The United States is gradually forming the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military axis in preparation for a new adventure in this region.

Rigged and brought up by the United States, the south Korean puppet regime has become a "record holder" in wantonly suppressing human rights.

The Soviet Union persistently demands the peaceful reunification of Korea on a democratic basis after the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

***The** basic and main obstacle lying in the way of the peaceful reunification of Korea is the U.S. forces' occupation of south Korea, said **TASS** in its news analyst's article dedicated to the June 25 – July 27 month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

Pointing out that the United States does not contribute to the solution of the fundamental national problem of the Korean people, but obstructs it in every way, it said:

These obstructive moves have been intensified after the present U.S. administration took office.

It is only too clear that the peaceful reunification of Korea is impossible as long as the U.S. forces stay in south Korea, the news agency stressed, and added:

Many years of efforts made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to end national split and guarantee a durable peace enjoy every stronger support in the world, in other words, by the governments, political parties and social organizations of the socialist countries and other countries, international organizations and anti-war democratic forces.

***Radio Moscow** said:

The Soviet Union stands foursquare behind the steadfast struggle of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to ease tensions on the Korean Peninsula. This was reaffirmed by Comrade Chernenko during the Soviet visit of the DPRK party and state delegation.

The Soviet leader declared that the Soviet Union supports the DPRK's important initiatives envisaging the replacement of the present armistice agreement with a peace agreement, adoption of a non-aggression declaration between north and south Korea, mutual reduction of armed forces and conversion of the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

The Soviet papers "Krasnaya Zvezda", "Selskaya Zhizn" and "Moskovskaya Pravda" June 24 published articles supporting our people's cause of national reunification.

***The Romanian paper "Romania Libra"** said in its commentary:

The Romania-Korea summit talks held some time ago carries great significance, all the more so because it reaffirmed the active solidarity of the entire Romanian people for the Korean people's cause of justice and their consistent struggle for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without any foreign interference.

In this spirit Romania supports the proposals for the peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea and the proposal for tripartite talks put forward recently by President Kim Il Sung, which accord with the Korean people's interest and the cause of world peace.

***The Polish paper "Trybuna Ludu"** June 25 carried an article titled "U.S. Military Bases Are an Obstacle to Peace in Korea and Her Peaceful Reunification". After referring to the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks, the paper stressed that the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea is a guarantee for peace and security not only in the Korean Peninsula but also in Asia.

***On the same day another Polish paper "Zycie Warszawy"** exposed the arms buildup constantly stepped up by the U.S. in south Korea.

***Noting** that the U.S. have turned south Korea into their main forward base, the **Bulgarian paper "Otechestven Front"** June 26 said in an editorial:

The peoples of the socialist countries always support the just cause of the Korean people for the country's reunification. Their firm stand was eloquently proved once again by the recent official goodwill visit of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries.

In this connection Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated Bulgaria holds that the reunification of Korea must be realised in a peaceful way on a democratic basis without any outside interference.

***The Czechoslovak paper "Lidova Demokracie"** said in an article on June 28 that the U.S. forces' occupation of south Korea continues menacing peace in the Korean Peninsula. It further said:

Invariable is our stand towards the just cause of the Korean people.

This stand was confirmed once again during the Czechoslovak visit of a party and state delegation of the DPRK led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We condemn the moves of the United States to use south Korea as a bridgehead for its Asian and world supremacy.

***The Czechoslovak paper "Rude Provo"**, in its article on June 25 stressed that the socialist countries are supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

***Other Czechoslovak paper "Svobodne Slovo"** June 26 said:

Czechoslovakia supports Pyongyang's initiative for tripartite talks.

It enjoys full understanding and support from the socialist countries, non-aligned and developing countries and some Western quarters in the international arena.

***The Hungarian paper "Nepszabadsag"** June 26 pointed to the fact that the United States supports the Seoul dictatorial "regime", creates tension in Korea, while staging provocative military exercises every year, and aggravates the international situation as a whole.

Montsame in its analyst's article on June 25 exposed the U.S. aggressive moves in heightening tensions on the Korean Peninsula and stressed that the only correct way of solving the Korean question is to drive the U.S. troops out of south Korea and reunify the country without foreign interference, peacefully and on the democratic principle.

***The Mongolian paper "Unen"** June 26 commented in the same vein.

***The Vietnamese paper "Nhan Dan"** pointed criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists for perpetuating Korea's division and keeping the situation strained on the Korean Peninsula.

***The Mongolian paper "Unen"** June 13 pointed out that the tension has further heightened and the danger of war increased in Korea due to the U.S. war moves. The United States must stop its dangerous and reckless schemes to launch a nuclear war, it stressed.

***The Mongolian paper "Novosti Mongolii"** June 8 noted that the United States must discontinue its preparations for nuclear war in south Korea and withdraw its nuclear weapons and all aggressive forces without delay.

***The July issue of the Cuban magazine "Anap"** said the tripartite talks proposed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should be held and expressed support to the DPRK proposals for reunifying the country and solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for their realisation.

Other Foreign News Media

***Congolese radio** June 16 bitterly condemned the new war provocation manoeuvres of the United States and its allies as challenge to the entire Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world desirous of peace in Korea and her independent and peaceful reunification and a grave threat to peace in Asia and the world.

Expressing support to the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks, the radio said: We consider that Korea should be reunified into one on all accounts.

***Afghan radio** June 18 denounced the south Korean puppet clique for having converted south Korea into a foothold of the United States for nuclear war and into a base for nuclear first strike on the orders of its U.S. masters.

***The Algerian paper "El Moudjahid"** June 13 stressed that if the question of Korean reunification is to be solved, the armistice agreement signed in 1953 should be replaced with a peace agreement and the U.S. forces be withdrawn from south Korea and their military bases dismantled.

***The Nepalese paper "Himali Awaj"** June 10 and 17 in a serial article titled "The Reunification of the Country Is a Desire of the Entire Korean People from Children to Old People" said President Kim Il Sung put forward the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo representing the ardent desire of the entire Korean people for reunification.

Noting that the DPRK advanced the proposal for tripartite talk, it further said:

Korea's reunification is a desire of the entire Korean people and the whole mankind. This is why the justice- and peace-loving people of the world unanimously desire the realisation of tripartite talks.

The main obstacle to the reunification of Korea is the U.S. occupation of south Korea. The U.S. forces must be withdrawn from south Korea.

***The Portuguese papers "Diario De Lisboa"** June 19 and 'O Diario" June 17 noted that south Korea is a place where democracy and human rights are trampled underfoot most ruthlessly and it is not a state but a complete colony of the United States.

***The Finnish paper "Satakunnan Tyo"** June 12 carried an article by its editor flailing the U.S. occupation of south Korea, together with a picture showing the concrete wall built in the area south of the military demarcation line.

Articles supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification were also carried by the **Nepalese paper "Jwall"** June 14 and 7 and the **Libyan paper "Al Jahf Al Akhtar"** June 18.

***The** late-June issue of the **Indian paper "Event"** printed an article titled "U.S. Imperialists Should Draw a Proper Lesson from Their Defeat in the Korean War."

Stressing that whether the nuclear war hysterics of the Reagan group is checked or not is a serious problem of whether peace and security in Korea and the world is defended or not, it exposed the scheming to form a tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea.

The paper stressed:

The Korean people is the people of a dignified independent and sovereign state led by President Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander.

The U.S. imperialists should respond without delay to the fair and aboveboard proposal for tripartite talks clarified time and again by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea these days, sign a peace agreement between the DPRK and the U.S.A. and withdraw their forces from south Korea.

***The Ghanaian paper "The Echo"** June 24 said that the most reasonable and realistic proposal for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as proposed by President Kim Il Sung and demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

***The Burundi paper "Le Renouveau"** June 25 stressed that practical activities of the world people for preserving peace and security in Korea and the world should be launched vigorously in this period and that the people of all countries should strongly urge the United States and the south Korean authorities to respond to the proposal for tripartite talks.

Int'l Bodies

International Organizations published appeals and statement in support of the Korean people's struggle for the independent, peaceful national reunification on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, June 25–July 27.

The Secretariat of the World Peace Council in an Appeal to the national peace organizations of all countries on May 29 said the situation on the Korean Peninsula remained still strained because of the massive arms buildup of the United States in south Korea and of the manoeuvres to form a U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance, and demanded that the United States withdraw its troops and nuclear and other mass destruction weapons.

The Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth issued a statement on June 20 and sent a letter to its member and friendship organizations.

The statement said that the WFDY vehemently denounces the moves to form a U.S.-Japan-south Korea three-way military alliance and strongly urges the United States to respond to the proposal for tripartite talks and to the proposal for replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement by a peace agreement.

It called upon the WFDY member organizations and friendship organizations to take powerful steps in support of the just struggle of the Korean people and youth to reunify the country independently and peacefully at an early date.

The Trade Unions International of Transport Workers in an appeal to its affiliated organizations said it expresses firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, for a peaceful national reunification, for peace and democracy on the Korean Peninsula and for peace in the Far East.

In an appeal to the national organizations of all countries on May 14 the **Women's International Democratic Federation** claimed that the United States unconditionally and immediately withdraw all its military hardware including nuclear weapons and troops from south Korea. It sharply denounced the south Korean dictatorial "regime" for its inhumane suppression of the south Korean patriotic people and women, students in particular, under the aegis of the United States.

The World Federation of Trade Unions denounced the U.S. imperialists' moves to unleash another war and called for supporting the Korean people in the cause of national reunification.

In an appeal issued on June 18, the WFTU condemned the U.S. for getting overheated in the moves to unleash a new war and inflict a nuclear scourge upon the Korean people. It said the United States has reinforced its forces in south Korea with new first-strike nuclear weapons in violation of international law and threw away the "commitments" to withdraw its troops from south Korea.

Lately the DPRK proposed to hold tripartite talks by letting the south Korean authorities participate in the DPRK-USA talks, the appeal noted.

On the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, the World Federation of Trade Unions calls upon the working people all over the world to strongly demand an immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear and all other lethal weapons from south Korea and develop on a wider scale the solidarity movement supporting the DPRK efforts to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Reunified Korea Will Be Guarantee For Peace and Security in World

Solidarity Meeting Held in Oslo

A Meeting of the Nordic Cooperation Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People which was held in Oslo, Norway over May 25-26, demanded the U.S. withdraw from south Korea with its nuclear weapons deployed there.

At the meeting, participants stressed the U.S. interference is the only obstacle for durable peace in Korea.

Following are summaries of reports, speeches and statement and a letter to U.S. congress which were adopted at the meeting.

Report

Torstein Engelskjon, Chairman of the Norway-Korea Friendship Association, made a report on the subject "On the Question of Korean Reunification".

Noting that Korea has not yet been reunified, divided for nearly 40 years, the reporter said this is entirely attributable to the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

He said that the foreign interference in Korea has become all the more serious and the United States holds the real prerogative of command of military personnel in south Korea.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he noted, has put forward many proposals for the reunification of the country from the first days of its division, but the United States and the south Korean authorities have always opposed them.

Recalling that the DPRK proposed tripartite talks as a decisive step for reunification, the reporter continued:

This proposal is an expression of the consistent stand of the DPRK for reunifying the country peacefully through talks.

It is fully dependent on the U.S. attitude whether tripartite talks are held or not.

The United States has seized all real power in south Korea.

Therefore, heavy is the responsibility to be undertaken by the United States for ensuring a durable peace in Korea and removing the obstacles to her reunification.

In view of this, the proposal for tripartite talks is an epochal and concrete proposition which indicates a most reasonable way conforming to the interests of the Korean people and the world's people.

We require the United States to take an affirmative stand on this proposal.

South Korea is taking a wrong stand, bringing forward various other problems in connection with the proposal for tripartite talks.

If the Seoul authorities truly want talks and peaceful reunification, they must respond to this tripartite talks.

We will actively introduce and propagandize the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks to make voices supporting it ring out more loudly from among the Scandinavian countries, too.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, as well as the proposal for tripartite talks, should be fully supported.

We should further lift up voices demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea.

East Asia including Korea should be converted into a nuclear-free zone.

We should expose the smear campaign of the United States and the south Korean authorities aimed at creation of "two Koreas" and "simultaneous entry into the U.N."

Pointing out that to build a reunified and independent Korea not only accords with the interests of the Korean people but also means strengthening the struggle for peace in Asia and the whole world, the reporter stressed that as a reunified state Korea will in the future be a guarantee for peace and security.

Statement on Korea

A statement on Korea was adopted on May 26 at a meeting.

Expressing strong support for the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il Sung, the statement says:

We recommend the USA and south Korean authorities to consider the proposal on tripartite talks seriously, as a well-founded and realistic measure for the peace in Korea and which promotes the exertion of sovereignty of the Korean nation in its own territory.

We demand that the United States makes an end to war exercises directed against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including the scheduled use of nuclear arms, as well as an immediate retreat of U.S. troops from south Korea including the nuclear war bases there.

The meeting condemns the revival of Japanese militarism and its attempts of overseas expansion, including its participation in a three-sided military alliance between the USA, Japan and south Korea -- this military bloc could only have expansive goals and thus threaten the peace in Asia.

The meeting strongly condemns the south Korean authorities who still cause national division, and especially we demand an end of fascist suppression of the population with support of the U.S. administration.

We express our firm solidarity with south Korean youth, students and broad circles of the population there in their struggle for independence, democratization of south Korean society, and for the reunification of Korea.

Speeches

Many delegates made congratulatory speeches and speeches at the meeting.

Noting that the DPRK put forward the proposal for tripartite talks and has actively striven to hold the talks at an early date, Guy Dupre, Secretary General of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, said:

Now the United States has kept silence to this proposal and the south Korean authorities refuse to participate in the talks under various pretexts.

This shows that the United States and the Seoul follower continue following the dangerous confrontation policy which may lead to the outbreak of a war.

Therefore, the progressive forces must call for the realization of tripartite talks and arouse broad public opinion of the world so that the U.S. government and the south Korean authorities cannot but come out to the dialogue.

Odd Karlsen, Organizational Secretary of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party, said that to discuss the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks at this meeting is an important work for easing the tensions prevailing in Korea. He expressed full support to this proposal and the Korean people's struggle for its materialization.

Christen Amby, Chairman of the Nordic Cooperation Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean people, said:

It is our important work to support the Korean people in their anti-U.S. struggle.

We must carry on this work in combination with the struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism.

The Scandinavian countries must arouse public opinion on the proposal for tripartite talks, introduce and propagandize its feasibility and expose the smear campaign of the Western news agencies under the control of the United States.

Christopher Furst, Chairman of the International Relations Committee of the Socialist Left Party of Norway, voiced full support to the proposal for tripartite talks, noting that it is a most reasonable and realistic proposal which makes it possible to bring about an affirmative change on the Korean Peninsula.

Bjorjuly Froyn, Chairman of the Norwegian Trade Union Support Committee for the Reunification of Korea stressed:

The support of the attendants at the Nordic meeting to the proposal for tripartite talks is an important contribution to putting pressure upon the United States and the south Korean authorities to accept the DPRK proposal.

Saying that the meeting was of weighty significance in strengthening the support of Scandinavian countries to the Korean people's cause of reunification, Anders Kristensen, Chairman of the Denmark - DPRK Friendship Association, pointed out: Our important task is to widely introduce and propagandize Korea.

Stig Strandh, Secretary General of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association, said: I will work in the future so that voices of solidarity supporting the Korean people's struggle for national reunification may further rise in Sweden, by strengthening the relations with political parties and social organizations.

Letter to U.S. Congress

A letter to the U.S. congress was adopted on May 26 at the meeting.

Noting that the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks is a reasonable proposition for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, the letter says:

We have noted that the U.S. government some years ago proposed negotiations between the DPRK and the USA on the conditions that south Korea would be granted participation.

Now, your side has replied the DPRK peace initiative with large-scale nuclear war rehearsals in south Korea, such as the recent exercise "Team Spirit 84."

As alternative ways, you have suggested quadripartite talks and north-south talks, but we suppose you know that such proposal can not be considered for purely factual reasons.

We should like to know the stand of the U.S. congress, because people in the Nordic countries are concerned about a peaceful future for Korea, we think the people of the USA feel a similar concern, inasmuch as 40,000 U.S. soldiers are stationed in south Korea.

If the U.S. administration is unable or disinterested in making constructive efforts to solve the Korean issue, we presume that broad circles in your country would demand a change towards a more constructive attitude from your side.

Your best move would be to join tripartite talks as proposed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and supported by a substantial part of the world community, also in the Nordic countries.

Dissidents Oppose Nuclear Deployment in South Korea

— Today's Democratic National Declaration (Document) —

(Continued from the previous issue)

3. However, Our Struggle Is One of Non-Violent Resistance

A similar example of the present regime's violence cannot be found in history. However, we the democratic forces have previously walked the path of non-violence and will continue to walk this path from now on. Violence is the choice of people with a weak base of support, but non-violence is the choice for people of truth. We should be proud of having a history of non-violent struggle from the March 1st movement, the April 19th Revolution, on into the human rights movement from the 1970s. This was also entirely so in the death of Chun Tae Il (burned himself to death to protest labour condition) at the beginning of the '70s as well as in the many deaths of the students as the present regime set sail. We learned from examples in history that such movements were set back because of extremism. Saying that, we will not forget that the violent regime is in reality inducing and provoking the democratic forces to extremism. We are convinced that a non-violent struggle is the realistic way to struggle to overwhelm the use of violence and provoking the democratic forces to extremism. We are convinced that a non-violent struggle is the most effective way of resisting authorities who use violence. Non-violent struggle is the realistic way to struggle to overwhelm the exercise of violence. Now, we present the following ways for promoting the non-violent struggle.

- Stop buying the goods of the companies who unjustly fire blacklisted workers and trample down the workers' right to survival.
- Stop watching KBS (Korean Broadcasting System) and refuse to pay the receiver's fee for its distorted reporting of the democratization movement and for not reporting the government's use of violence.
- Reject the forced induction of students.
- Phone in protests to the Blue House when arbitrarily stopped for investigation on the street by the police.
- Make only peaceful insistance at demonstrations.
- Send letters protesting all violence to Chun Doo-Hwan (The Blue House, 1, Sejong-ro, Jongno-ku, Seoul 110)
- Distribute resources and leaflets for democracy to each house.
- Stop casting ballots in National Assembly elections until the ban is lifted for every single one of those prohibitted from participating in politics and they are decisively reinstated; until at least the blacklist is abolished whose purpose is prohibiting the re-employment of part of the laborers; and until all dismissed reporters and professors are reinstated.

We insist on these above things which symbolize our unflagging will to cope with the nation's present reality permanently. And we swear once again an oath of unbreakable, indomitable determination until the present regime's form of government is brought to light and the time true democratization is accomplished.

May 16, 1984

Ham Suk Hon	**Kang Hee Nam**
Hong Nam Soon	**Cho Yong Sool**
Eun Myung Gi	**Cho Nam Gi**
Lee Oo Jung	**Yang Choon Ho**
Park Yong Bang	**Lee Moon Young**
Song Geon Ho	**Ahn Byung Moo**
Paik Gi Wan	**Sung Rae Woon**
Park Sung Chul	**Park Hyung Kyu**
Kim Jong Won	**Moon Ik Hwan**
Kim Byung Rin	**Kik Chang Shik**
Koh Young Keun	**Koh Eun**
	Kei Hoon Sei

(Continued from page 1)
people.

Under the present condition in which the press fails to discharge its duty, we must disclose irregularities and corruption and intensify criticism of and attack on the policy ignoring the masses.

The violent, comprador and immoral nature of the present "regime" must be brought to full light.

And one shield means enhancing the organising capacity of the movements in all domains to prepare ourselves not to bend the knee before the trial to come in the future.

The other shield is concrete solidarity with basic masses.

We must attain the legality of the participation of intellectuals in the workers and peasants movement. By so doing we must lay a foundation for the combination of the struggle of workers and peasants for life with the movement for democracy.

New Anti-"Gov." Organization Formed

The Council of the People's Movement for Democracy, a new anti-"government" fighting organization whose goal is to realize democracy, was formed in south Korea, according to Japanese papers.

This organization held its inaugural meeting in Seoul on June 29 and elected Father Kim Sung Hun, Pastor Kim Dong Wan and former journalist of "Dong-A Ilbo" Li Bu Yong as presidium members.

This organization made it clear that it would struggle for the democratization of south Korean society, together with the Committee for the Promotion of Democracy which had been formed with Kim Yong Sam and others in the centre.

5 Organizations Expose Background of Forcible Conscription

Five south Korean organizations including the General Federation of Christian Students and the Youth Federation of Movement for Democracy published a joint investigation report exposing the forcible conscription of patriotic students by the Chon Du Hwan junta, according to the June issue of the Japanese magazine "Sekai."

The report says that when the detective organ reports to the university side a "problematic student," he is expelled under the cloak of "absence from school for guidance" and "in most cases, he is transferred to the army directly from the police cell."

It continues:

The repression in the form of forcible conscription has been widely applied from about 1983.

In the army, the conscript is made to write a "record" of his past life and "letter of self-examination", detached from his unit for a certain period. The "security unit" of the army collects information and analysis the character and ideological tendency of the newly-enlisted man and, granting him a "leave," forces him to go to his seniors or juniors or to the circles and organizations he had been affiliated with for collecting information. During the "leave" he has to report to the local intelligence agent once every two or three days and submit a general "report" after returning to the unit and he is forced to write a "pledge" not to reveal those facts.

The report states that many patriotic students drafted into the army have been murdered in cold blood in this course.

Students of Seoul, Koryo, Yonse, Ihhwa Women's and Songgyungwan Universities made public a joint resolution.

The resolution denounced the Chon junta for frantically stepping up "checkup and investigation" and arrest to create a terror-ridden atmosphere in society.

It also pointed to the police outrages against students and forgery of notes to fabricate "crimes."

Such act is a clear violation of "human rights," it stressed.

Students

The Committee for the Promotion of Campus Autonomy at 18 universities in Seoul including Seoul National University on May 31 issued a statement titled "Our Stand towards Democratization of Society and Campus", according to a report of the south Korean paper "Oonga ilbo."

Accusing the venal presidents of the 18 universities of their "joint statement on the current campus situation," insulting the students' just struggle, the statement stresses:

"A university is not a centre which, isolated from society, trains marionettes of knowledge, but a collective which participates in and strives for maintaining truth and justice in our society."

The statement denounces the venal presidents for branding the cries of young intellectuals for the democratization of society as "a radical action" and "violent act."

More than 700 students of Yonsei University in Seoul on June 1 held forum on the subject "the nature of financial business and conditions of the urban poor" under the auspices of the committee for the promotion of campus democracy and exposed the realities of the south Korean society where "the rich get richer and the poor poorer", according to a south Korean newspaper report.

Then they took to the streets and distributed above 20,000 copies of an anti-"government" handbill to the passers-by.

Eleven of them were arrested by police.

Students' Organisation Demands Abolition of Forcible Conscription

"Hanguk Tongsin" published in Japan carried a statement issued by the Songgyungwan University Committee of Measures for Readmission, a fighting organisation of students expelled from the campus, denouncing the forcible conscription by the Chon Du Hwan "regime."

Recalling that Li Yun Song, a student of Songgyungwan University, was murdered after being forcibly drafted into the army, the statement exposed the suppression of forcibly conscripted students.

Holding that the forcible conscripted students.

Holding that the forcible conscription which leads students to death must be abolished at any cost, it noted:

We declare that we will fight against this inhumane system by all means.

We call for the investigation into the truth of the death of those forcibly drafted into the army.

Expelled Students Call for Campus Democracy

Students expelled from Seoul University issued a statement, according to "Kankoku Tsushin" published by the "Emergency Council of Christians on the Korean Affairs" in Japan. It says:

We stress once again that the political suppression of the students and all undemocratic factors present in campus must be brought to light at an early day and demand the abolition of "suspension from school for guidance – forcible conscription", a step of political retaliation.

It stresses that the reinstatement step and the withdrawal of the police force from campus advertised by the authorities do not mean campus autonomy.

The expelled students of Seoul University hold that campus democracy is necessary for the fundamental eradication of the vicious cycle of expulsion.

Most of the south Korean students expressed discontent with the south Korean social system and called for the overthrow of the Chon Du Hwan "government", according to a report.

According to the statement of a university professor who conducted a survey among more than 1,000 students of over 30 universities and colleges with the approach of a new school year, 92.5 percent of them expressed discontent with the present social system and 87.8 percent of them demanded for the overthrow of the present "regime."

Workers

Fifteen south Korean organizations including the Council of Workers' Welfare, the Korea Christian Action Organization, the Catholic Working Youth Association and the Youth Federation for Democratic Movement issued a joint statement demanding the authorities to recognize the legality of the restored Chonggye Clothing Workers Union, according to the June 1 issue of "Uri Nara," a Korean-language paper published in West Germany.

They published a statement to this effect at a "public forum on the legality of the Chonggye Clothing Workers' union" held early in May.

Noting that the workers are forced to a life worse than death, subjected to the longest work day in the world, heavy labour in the worst working conditions, low wages less than the minimum living cost, occupational diseases and industrial accidents growing serious, the statement demands:

"Government" authorities, recognize the legality of the Chonggye Clothing Workers' union and stop all manner of suppression of it.

"Government" authorities, repeal the evil labour relations law and ensure the three rights of labour.

"Government" authorities, rectify the economic and labour policies subjecting workers, peasants and other common people to back-breaking labor, exploitation and oppression.

"Government" authorities, stop suppressing the democratic labour movement and destroy the "black lists."

Transport Workers' Struggle for Vital Rights

The struggle of the transport workers for the right to existence is taking place in all parts of south Korea these days.

On June 5, more than 300 taxi drivers in Pusan called a strike and waged a street demonstration.

Earlier, on June 4, upwards of 1,000 drivers in the city staged a five-hour demonstration for their vital rights.

On May 25, over 300 taxi drivers in Taegu rose up in a struggle demanding the freedom of trade union formation and wage increase. They staged a sit-down strike from early morning till late at night by building a barricade in and around the city hall plaza. Next day they occupied the company office room and destroyed more than 30 taxis, fighting undauntedly to have their demand met.

In the meantime, a struggle was waged by transport workers in Seoul, Kangrung, Kwangju, Inchon, Taejon and other parts of south Korea.

On Occasion of Anti-U.S. Month — Washington's Dangerous War Policy

(Continued from the previous issue)

Hectic Arms Buildup Of U.S. in S. Korea

Since the conclusion of the Washington-Seoul "mutual defence treaty" the Americans have massively introduced into south Korea a large quantity of mass destruction weapons.

In 1957 the U.S. reorganized a U.S. division in south Korea into a "Phantomic" atomic division which was later reorganized into a "Road" atomic division, and established an "Honest John" battalion and a 180 mm nuclear artillery battalion.

In the 1960s the Americans shipped to south Korea various types of nuclear and guided missiles including "Nike Hercules," "Matador" and "Hawk."

In the 70s they deployed a larger number of tactical nuclear weapons, as was revealed by Rear Admiral Gene LaRocque, director of the Center for Defence Information in 1976 that the United States stockpiles more than 700 nuclear warheads in south Korea.

Former defence chief McNamara also revealed that at least several hundred American nuclear weapons are stockpiled in south Korea for their first strike against the DPRK.

Since the appearance of Reagan in the U.S. and debut of the Nakasone administration in Japan as well as Chon Du Hwan in south Korea military tensions on the Korean Peninsula have been further aggravated where nuclear-shooting war might be ignited any moment.

With mutual visits of the three, a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul tripartite military alliance has virtually completed and demonstrated its near completion in the "Team Spirit 84" military exercise staged on the Korean theatre.

It involved 207,500 GIs and south Korean military personnel on the assumption of NBC warfares against the DPRK, and in the joint naval and air operations between the U.S. and Japanese "Self-Defence Forces," staged soon before "Team Spirit 84."

Moreover, the Americans introduced into south Korea 155 mm guns capable of carrying nuclear warheads this year.

According to a report of the south Korean paper Chung-Ang Ilbo dated on Feb. 7 the U.S. plans to provide south Korea with $8 billion worth of ammunition during 1982-1986.

The south Koreans have already brought anti-aircraft Stinger missiles $230 million FMS for 1985 fiscal year.

The Reagan administration submitted to congress the largest defence budget aid in history.

Since June this year the U.S. started to deploy Tomahawk cruise missiles in the Pacific region.

Commander of the U.S.-south Korea combined forces command Gen. Meyer said in a press conference in Seoul on Jan. 22, 1983. "It is far simpler here than in Europe where consultations have to be made within 15 different sovereign nations."

In accordance with the Americans' nuclear policy toward Northeast Asia south Korea has turned into a powder magazine and nuclear forward base against the DPRK and the Soviet Union.

In view of the nuclear threat and blackmail of the U.S. against the non-nuclear DPRK and ceaseless provocation as seen in the yearly developing three-dimensional nuclear war rehearsal of "Team Spirit," there is a growing danger of nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula where a second Korean War, which might be turned into a nuclear war or WWIII, may be unleashed on the peninsula any moment.

In his exclusive interview with The People's Korea on May 22, this year, Rear Admiral LaRoque said, "In Europe, if we use nuclear weapons, it is very difficult for us to advance. Whereas in Korea we can use nuclear weapons and just wait until radioactive material dissipates and it is easier for the Americans to kill Asians than it is to kill the Europeans.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Saturday by the Chosen Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-260-5881 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.